OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAPHESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, BOISES IN THE HEAD. GATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

CHRONIC CATARRIL. CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIO MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE RUSTACHIAN TUBE.

TREOAT.

OBOSSEYS STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

DR. VON BISENBERG, DR. YON EINENBERG.

DR. VON EISENBERG,

sames of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment" at his

No. 816 BROADWAY. OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS CATARRH CURBD.

(From the Journal of Commerce.) THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CAL

ned in these columns a few days sinc narkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calcula so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's en at the point of death, and but for the simely intererence of the dector, would now be resting to his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of

We think it is but just to Dr. Von Eisenberg to cal Calculator," it not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure

> DEAPNESS CURED. DEAFNESS CURED. DEAFNESS CURED. [From the Tribune.] EARS TO THE DEAP.

pathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with he world at large the belief is not in the avatem, but in the The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him ne our best known aurists. He has not lent us cars other practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, there A recent case has been related to us, for the intancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which shildren are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attend at upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary We need not repeat his disgnosis; for that would be only s net of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at night the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism. then in another, and with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who from infancy, bad heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored, first to perfect bearing and then to perfeet health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds u of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear,

[From the Christian Times.] SIGHT RESTORED CONCERNING EVES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the mosimportant and most valued. In proportion as this sense tota of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. En dowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which

For several mouths past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids, communicating Meelf to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous, Attributing it to the effeet of a cold, we endured it through the spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would enthrely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this city. Satisfying oursalves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empirio, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reacon to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks under his oare, the appearance of our eyes has totally shanged. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lide are satirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the feeting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amauronia. Opthalmitts, we balleve, is the term which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the atsention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in ad-

PPICE NO. SIG BROADWAY.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Despatches.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL AGENTS.

Organization of an English Blockade Running Company.

MAXIMILIAN'S TRODBLES AND DELAYS.

Official Account of the Prussian Attack on Duppel,

day morning, brought the European mails to the 2d inst. The letters of our London, Paris and Berlin correspond-ents furnish details of much interest, additional to the news by this steamer published in the HERALD on Friday

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, April 2, 1864. More Rebel Plottings-A New Way to Raise the Wind-Effect of the Return of the Bark Samon—General Grant's Appointment Highly Spoken Of in Military Circles— Cost of Congressional Printing de Compared With That of the English Parliament—The Danish War—The Shake-

and one that bodes no good to you if it is permitted to be cowried out. The facts are undoubted, as I get them from a source high in the rebel conferences. Mr. Ward. turned to England from Secessia, with an important fluan-cial mission from the rebel government. Fluding their arms, powder, munitions of all kinds, clothing, medi-cines, luxuries, &c.—greatly curtailed by the drawing around them of the Union lines, and by movements like those of Kilpatrick, Sherman and ized to raise a balf a million sterling in Europe, and form run the blockade and fight when necessary. These steamers are to be employed between Bermuda, Nassau lobile. General McRae, now in Paris, is jointly charged trying to induce fats in Paris to subscribe capital. Se blockade running adventures that I doubt if the ceheme will go down very well among the hangers on of Ca; el court. The prime movers here are Stringer—partner of W.S. Lindsay, M. P., who was made so notorious in Major Huse's lotter in the intercepted correspondence—his chum, Coilie, of Leadenhall street, and one Captain Kerstraw. The management in London is all to be entrusted to Stringer, who is to have the ordering or purchasing of all the steamers, and who will, of course, pocest fat commissions, as he did when employed by Major Huse. Haif of the steamers are to be built in Glasgow by Thompson & Co. (Stringer's partners), and the others by friends of his on the Phames. Rilanger, of Paris, has been applied to to join the scheme and help raise the tim: but he got bit so badly in the rebel loan that he will have nothing to do with it. Part of the scheme consists of employing a portion of the funds of the company in buying rebel notton bonds, now selling at fity-two, squivalent to thirty-eight discount. The rebel government is obliged to resort to this scheme for 'raising the wind.' as their credit is so bad in Europe that they cannot borrow another dollar, or get forther into debt for necessary supplies. They hope by buying up the rebel cotton bonds to raise them to par, and so prepare the European market for another loan of £10,000,000. This would be a nice sum, and no doubt Mr. Davis and his crowd wish they may get it. Perhaps John Bull is such a gulfas to be taken in twice by slaveholders' promises to pay.

have done to you. The owner of the Epringbok is a man whose sympathies lay ontirely with the Union government and the North, while the highest legal authorities in the kingdom say the vessel and cargo were wrongfully condemned. A better state of public opinion is growing up here, and the right side is getting converts every day. The appointment of Grant as Licutenant General and Commander in Chief is spoken of in high military circles here as the wisest act that President Lincoin has done in six months. But, oh, that reign, of Gideon, and the contempt with which your naval operations are referred to. It surpasses all description and belief. Whatever weaknesses John Bull may have, he is not a fool in naval matters, nor does he ever have a fool at the head of his Admiralty. Had he done so, the song of "Britannia Rules the Wavest" never would have been written.

of "Britannia Rules the Waves" never would have been written.

I see accounts of millions of dollars being expended in the United States, as usual, in printing government reports, Patent Office records, and blue books of every description, all to be given away, while they swamp the mails, bankrupt the Pete Office and then serve to kindle fires or soil for waste paper. Why not do as Parliament does?—print a copy for each member of both houses and as many more as are likely to be wanted for the public, and then sell them at cost to all who choose to buy. Here, as in the United States, every important fact and statement is cuiled out and sent through the country in bundreds of thousands of newspapers the moment the books see the light, so not one person in half a million ever requires to see the Official reports themselves, and all who want can buy. When a member of Parliament thinks he makes a speech which is Particularly good, he sometimes publishes it in a pamphlet and sends copies of the this friends.

The dissatisfaction of the public at the continued seclusion of the Queen has at last reached her Majesty's ears, and she has concluded to have some bails, receptions and dinner parties. It is a wise step, and gives much satisfaction.

cars, and she has concluded to have some balls, receptions and dinner parties. It is a wise step, and gives much satisfaction.

There is nothing new in the diagnosis of the Danish war. It has passed the inflammatory and got into the chronic state, like your struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. One curious fact has been developed in the two nationalities: wherever the Austrians have gone they have made themselves popular, even among their enemies, while the Prussians so conduct themselves as to be universally detested. Wherever I have travelled on the continent—and it has been over a wide circuit in Prussia, Austria, Venetia, Italy, &c.—I have found Austrian officials, in everything relating to frontiers, custom houses, passports, post offices, &c., most courteous and obliging, while the contrary has usually been the rule among Prussians, and, I am sorry to say it, Italians. The latter are often positively brutal. This is contrary to all my theories, sympathies and expectations; but I see it corroborated in this Danish war. Let truth be spoken, though it shame the Devil. Your Austrian is half Oriental, and when he is polite, nothing that walks the earth excels your native of the East.

I see only very slight indications of an intention to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspere in America. I am sorry you have not some margin to do this, beyond the herculean efforts made to conquer the robellion. It would show your taste as an educated people; besides it would be a very graceful thing to give a little recognition to the Mayor of Stratford upon-Avon by realizing and sending over a remittance of money to assist in the erection of the Shakspere monument. The Mayor (E. F. Flowor, Esq.) has done a great deal of good in this American struggle by advocating the Union side on very many occasions, both public and private. I shall yet hope to hear that you are to have a great Shaksperian ball and a banquet, besides performances and benefits at some of your best theatres. Born when the Cin

Our Paris Correspondence.

PLE, 870 1, 1864.

A Hitch in the Marican Schome—The Cause of the Difficulty—The Conference Upon the Dantish Question—A Now French Circular—Massick Tries by Deparis and Condemned—Sergeam Rapoleon's Dioner, do.

The Archduke Maximilian and his "next friend," the

Emperor Napoleon, have discovered that "the best said nes of mice and men aft gang aglee," and that immense scheme for garroting an entire nat do not entirely destroy its chances of success, will, at time at least, delay its realization, in which interium it is to be hoped the Mexican people will come to their comes and our government and most outrageous political swindle and national robbery

with that of our Saviour-that the Archduke Maximilian was to have received the Mexican deputation, and accepted at their bands the crown of the Montesumas and itely postpoued, and the Novara will not sail from Triests to morrow. A "little difficulty," which it is atrange should have been left for arrangement until the last moment, has arisen, which, although the partisate

Triests to-morrow. A "little difficulty;" which it is strange should have been but for arrangement until the last moment, has arisen, which, although the partisans of the Mexican swindle hope will not result in an abandoament of the scheme, will at least delay its execution. Symptoms of this difficulty were evident when the archdoke and his future Empress quitted Vienna without any of their imperial relatives coming to the railroad station to see them off, and when the arrangements, which the Emprore Francis Joseph had made for going to Triests to see his brother off in the Novara, were all changed and it was positively stated that his Majesty would not "assist" at the Archduke's departure.

The difference of ophion, as you know, between the two brothers is in reference to the cootingent rights which the Archduke Maximilian has to the Austrian throne. Maximilian is the son of the Archduke Francis Charles, and the younger brother of the Emperor of Austria. In 1848, at Olmuts, the Emperor Ferdinand the First, disgusted with political life, and formented with the storins of revolution and of war, abdicated the throne in favor of his nephew, the present Emperor: but at the same time he divided his large fortune unequally between the two brothers, greatily to the recuniary advantage of the Archduke. This fact is said to have been the cause of frequent personal squabbles between the brothers, and now these troubles are aggravated by another difficulty. The Emperor Francis Joseph has an heir—his son—acarcely two years old. In case of the death of this child the imperial heritage will fall to the Archduke Maximilian. The Emperor formally demands now that the Archduke, in assuming the Moxican crown, shall renounce all eventual rights to the throne of the Hapsburgs. The Archduke, in assuming the Moxican crown, shall renounce all eventual rights to the throne of the Hapsburgs. The Archduke, in the state of the french army, with a plan of settlement, in which he is said to have expressed great confidence.

This difficulty

a golf as to be taken in twice by siavenoiders promise to pay.

The only way to nip all these nice-schemes in the bud is to reader blockade running next to impossible, and, above all, to capture Wilmington. If millions of dollars were paid to the United States every month, it would not compensate for the shot, shell, nowder and munitions of watching to host that year mouth of the rebellion from this precious next of secends sympathizers.

The return of the bark Saxon to her owners has created a good impression here, but I verily believe it has given the tories some chagrin. They want something to how about. Now, if the Supreme Court will take up some of the mist urgent of the disputed prize cases and adjudicate upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon them at once, and in a spirit of liberar and just case upon the person of Greco, and the government advocate second evicence against him was the correspondence tomat upon the person of Greco, and the government advocate seemed to take particular delight in impressing upon the context the connection between Mazzini and Mr. James Stansfield, the English Member of Parisament, Mazzini was sentenced to deportation. This is the second time the great Italian conspirator has received a similar sentence for the same crime—the first one having been rendered in the trial of the fibaldi affair, in 1837. Of course Mazzini will take porticular pains not to permit either of these sentences to be carried into practical effect, and will always in his travels give France a wide berth.

The dinner which the Prince Imperial annually gives to his comrades of the Enfans du Troupe, a company of boy soldiers, took place in the Tuilcries on Wednesday. The Prince himself presided, and on this occasion were, or the first time, his sergeantly stripes. He commenced as a corporal, and it is intended that he shall pass regularly through all the military grades.

Our Berlin Correspondence. BERLIN, March 30, 1864.

Engagement at Duppel-Losses of the Prussians-A Second Edition of Sebastopol-The Peace Conference-Politic

cal Phantamagoria, dc., dc.
It is difficult to get trustworthy information from the seat of war, as no private reporters are admitted either are never distinguished for their strict adherence to of Fredericia on the first two days was reported a longer, the Danes would either have to capitulate or to has proceeded for several days without making any per ceptible impression. The summons of Marshal Wrange to the Danish Governor has been rejected with contempt and we hear now that the Prussian corps has with-drawn to some distance from the town, and left the task of blockading it to the Austrians. The only conclusion to be drawn from these facts is, that the project neously has been abandoned, and that the Allies intend to concentrate their energies against the former position, while they content themselves with investing the latter and preventing the garrison from undertaking such a coup de main as they performed in 1849. By this change of plans the Alliee will have the advantage of being able to employ a larger number of troops in the attack of Duppel, the capture of which is undoubtedly of far greater importance than that of Frederica; but on the other hand the Danes are relieved from the necessity of defending two fortresses at once, and have reason to congratulate themselves upon the efforts of the enemy having been diverted from the weaker of the two and directed exclusively against the one which they have been doing their ulmost to render impregnable.

At Duppel, too, operations have been languishing for some days. The idea of taking the formidable intrenchments by storm appears to be finally given up, and the almost total cossation of hostilities after the action of the 17th is ascribed to the vast preparations that are required before commencing a regular slage. The batteries erected on the margin of the Wenningbrod kept up a fire which was returned by the Danes, though with little effect, their artiliery being neither se powerful nor so well served as that of the Prussians; but, with this exception, nothing of consequence occurred till the morning of Easter Monday, when a most determined sally was made by the Danes for the purpose of destroying the works which the Prussians were beginning to construct in front of their lines. Their first attack was completely successful; the Prussian gablons were overturned, and their soldiors driven from the rife-pits, in which they had enseanced themselves; but reinforcements soon coming up, the Danes were repulsed with the loar of their prisoners. In a short time, however, they returned to the charge with fresh troops, and a desperate hand to hand tight ensued among the ruins of the village of Upper Duppel, which had been burned to the ground in a previous skirmish. The Danish iro to concentrate their energies against the former position

There loss, however, is more considerable than in any engagement during the whole war. A single regiment—the Beachoburg firounders, who were on service in the resolves—had fourteen killed, fifty-three wounded and seven missing, and altogether the cannelises are estimated as one hundred and sixty, including many officers. Hithere to the official bulleting layer in the aways understated their leases in the first inestance. At Missunde the corrected returns showed two hundred and the feet, metad of one hundred to one hundred and twenty as originally amounced; and in the action of the 17th inst, in which the loss was set down at less than one hundred, it is admitted now that it amounted to thirty two killed and one hundred and five wounded. To judge from these precedents, therefore, we may take it for granted that the canualties of the Prussians in this last encounter did not fall much short of two hundred and fifty, which proves that the lances must have fought well, and that the stories which have gone the rounds of the German papers about their being thoroughly demoralized and dispirited, were mere book. In fact, even at this early stage, the stege of Duppel reminds one forcibly of Sebactopoi, the innes stand to their guns as stubbornly as the Russians, and repair the damage inflicted on their intronchments with the same rapidity; and if we consider that poor old Wrangel is no Pelissler, and that the young Prussian conscripts, though brave enough in all consideres, and ready to do anything they are ordered, are not equal to the Zouaves or the Chasperra de Vincennes, we might be justified in entertaining serious doubts of the result if the Danes were in possesson of the almost unbounded recourses in man and material which enabled the Muscovites to resist the assaults of the Anglo-French heat for a many mouths. But this is not the case. The troops that compose the Danish army at Duppel and Sonderberg cannot be replaced by fresh levies, and if their losses are at all in proportion to those of the allies, they will

THE VERY LATEST.

The Danish War.
O FFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRUSSIAN ATTACK UPON DUPFEL.

The official Stantianieger of to-day gives the following account of the engagement in the trenches before Duppel on the 28th ult. -

It was intended to press back the enemy's outposts use of the ground required for the siege works. Thanks to the extraordinary valor displayed by the troops, although for the first time closely engaged and almost without intermission exposed to the fire of heavy artil-

At daybreak the fusileer battalion of the First Poses infantry regiment, No. 18, moved up from the right of Second battalions of grenadier guards regiment No. 8 rushed upon the enemy and forced him to retreat. After a short but severe bayonet fight our troops established

The enemy now opened a murderous fire against this position from all his works, covering the field with position from all his works, covering the field with grape and all kinds of projectiles, while the Rolf Krake steamed into the Washingbrod, close up to the right wing of our skifmishing troops, and fired into the flank and rear of the fusileers with grape and schrappel. A flanks hield battery at the same time came out of Fort No. 6, and epened with grape upon the guards fighting on the left wing, and its fire was supported by columns of infantry, which appeared at the same moment. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to give up the extreme and exposed position at the foot of the glacis. The Fighteenth regiment, however, still held the slopes, about three hundred paces in advance of the position occupied before the attack; the guards parity their original position, parity integround further in advance to the north of Duppel. This position is still ministrained. The Brandenburg Fusileer regiment, No. 25, which had been thrown forward to the Ruffel Koppel, was not brough into action, as the object was already attained, and the Banes, after the Rolf Krake had received four shots from our batteries and had withdrawn, contented themselves with keeping up the fire from their works a short time longer.

The troops behaved admirably. They advanced with great impetuosity, endured the extraordinarily violent fire with much valor, and were in no way dispirited even by the comparatively heavy loss.

is now reported missing.

Hamsung, April 2, 1864.

It is said that the Austro-Pressian troops intend to turn the position of Duppel by crossing over to the island of Alsen very shortly by means of Austrian postoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important

Prussia and Austria have addressed circular notes (identical in substance) to the minor German States, with the object of inducing them to send a joint representation to the conference.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Capture of the Blockade Runner Alliance-Her Cargo Valued at \$85,000 Heavy Mortality Among the Union Prisoners in Georgia-Payment of the Soldiers in the Department of the South-Burning of Quartermaster's Stores on Folly Island, &c.

FORTERES MONROE, April 17, 1864. A Port Royal paper of the 14th reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade ranner Alliance, on the 12th, near Dawfuskie Island, in the Savannah river, where she run aground. All but six of her crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of assort stores for the rebel government, valued at eighty-five thousand dollars. The Alliance was built on the Clyde,

that the Yankon prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty-five a day. Nassau papers of the 5th instant state that Mobile,

Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington are less rigidly blockaded than ever. The papers also say that far teamers are coming in with supplies for the rebels, which promises large profits.

Royal on the 8th instant, with a million of dollars, to pay all the troops in the department. Jacksonville, Fla., dates to the 11th instant give a list of three hundred and forty-nine of our wounded men in

A fire broke out on Folly Island on the 8th instant, destroying a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The government less is twenty thousand dollars.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Dolan, a native of Ireland, inquest on the body of Patrick Dolan, a native of Ireland, twenty-four years of age, who died at the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries received by failing into the hold of a French ship at pier 43 North river, about a week since. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death," Decessed lived oc board a ballast boat, at pier 43 North river. He has lot a family. The same Coroner held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of Thomas Mulien, who died there on Saurday evening Peccased was at work on a new building in Brookiyn when he accidentally fell from a ladder to the ground, and received injuries which terminated fatally. Mullen was fifty years of age and a native of Ireland. He lived at No. 184 East Third street. Peccased has left a widow and several children living in Ireland.

Found Drowskin — The body of a man, whose name is supposed to be Andrew Thompson, was found in the dock

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Investigation Into the Cause of the Accident by Coroner Norris-List of the Dead and Injured, &c.

mine into the cause of the disaster or the United States gunboat Chenango. The following gentlemen were seinson, Launcelot Keskup, Norman Hubbard, Robt. Ander-

dead, were formally sworn. They then visited the Navy Yard and boarded the ill-fated yessel, where they made as therough an examination as was possible under the elformatances. Several pieces of boildr plate and some broken braces were of the iron tested; but, ascertaining that the deck could extensive than can be made plain now by the limited view afforded, and, as the Coroner and Jury are deter ing these boilers will be subposted as witnesses, and all relating to the manufacture and quality of the iron used

relied upon. Direct evidence upon this point cannot now be procured, as all the witnesses are dead; but it is prebe produced, as all the witnesses are dead; but it is presumed that it can be shown by parties who had conversations upon the sub ect with First Engineer Cabill and Acting Second Engineer Murray that they had protested against the use of these boilers. They are known as the Morgan boilers, and have been adopted by the naval authorities, as understood, on the recommendation of Mr. Isherwood, the Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Isherwood. Mr. Morgan and others will, if necessary, be summened as witnesses, with the view of ascertaining some facts connected with the matter.

The investigation will be commenced at the Coroner's office, in Montague Hall, Court street, Brooklyn on Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon, at three o'clock.

The following is an official list of the dead and those who were still alive yesterday, as furnished by Mr. Henry K. Donovan, the apothecsny of the Marine Hospital:—

John Murphy, fireman.
Wilham Bone, second class fireman.
John Maher, coalheaver.
James Smith, gunner's mate.

James Smith, gumen's mate.

Barry Livingston, coalheaver.
John White. Acting Assistant Engineer.
Bernard Boyle, first class fireman.
Frank P. Root, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.
Archibald Fleming, second class fireman.
Albert Marray, Second Assistant Engineer.
Mitchell Rody, coalheaver.
John M. Smith, first class boy.
J. A. Canill, First Assistant Engineer, acting chief.
George Wilson, seaman.
Joseph Lyons, scaman.
Martin Michil, landsman.
John Raddy, landsman.

Joseph Lyons, seaman.
Martin Michil, landsman.
John Ruddy, landsman.
Joseph A. Macumby, engineer's yeoman.
Sami, Randell, seaman.
Charles Wild, seaman.
Charles Wild, seaman.
The following are the names of the survivors:—
Jomes Mooney, landsman.
Wm. Hickey, ordinary seaman.
Alfred Yates, landsman.
Wm. G. Wright, second class fireman.
John Riley, seaman.
John Reley, seaman.
John Welsh, ordinary seaman.
Barney Conningham, coalbeaver.
Frank Silver, seaman.
John Fennessey, landsman.
Legenc Leary, ordinary reuman.
Thomas lyne, coalbeaver.
Michael O'Toole, coalbeaver.
Michael O'Toole, coalbeaver.
The total number injured was thirty-five, of wherever, are dead and three more were not expect.

Thomas Fyne, coalheaver.

Michael O'Tsole, coalheaver.

The total number injured was thirty-five, of whom twenty-two are dead, and three more were not expected to survive till this moraing.

The bodies of Engineers Cahill and Morray, whose families reside in Baltimore, will be conveyed to that city to day. The funeral ceremonies, in accordance with Masonic rites, will take place at the Marine Hospital, at haif past two o'clock, over the remains of the latter. A committee of Fortitude Lodge, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Taylor, John J. White and seth Shirley, will accompany the remains to the Monumental City.

The unclaimed bodies (and thus for some half dezenouly have been alsimed) will be interred in the Marine burying ground, at the rear of the hospital, at two o'clock P. M. to day. The ceremonies will be conducted by Chaplain Charles S. Stewart.

The hospital fing was yesterday displayed at halfmast in honor to the memory of deceased.

ONE OF THE MISSING MEN FOUND.

William McGuire, one of the crew of the Chenango, who was blown overboard by the explosion of her boiler on Friday alternoon, was picked up by a fisherman and

THE FIVE CENT AND THE CENT STAGES-CORRECTION.-We are requested to state that the Bleecker street line have had boards on the top of their stages with the words

"Fare five cents" ever since the time when the fare was
reduced from six cents to a baif dame. The boards are,
therefore, nothing new, as was previously stated. The
stages which still run for five cents are the following:

PIVE CENT STAGES.

Broadway and Blocker street line.
Broadway and Bouston street line.
The Bowery lines.
The Grand street lines.
The Grand street lines.
The Card Street lines.
The East Broadway line.
TEN CENT STAGES.

The Madison avenue line.
The Fith avenue line.
The Consolidated Stage line,
The Twenty-third street and Broadway Moe.
The Sixth avenue and Broadway line.
City Taxarios.—All interested in the welfare and pros

ccess which has attended the efforts of the committee of the Citizens' Association, who have visited Albany during the past week for the purpose of reducing the tax levy asked for by our municipal government. Through their exertions some three millions will be saved to those whose burdens are already grievous enough from this source. We hope it will stay saved.

LADIES' FAIR AT St. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .-This week the Fair which has been opened in the street will be continued. The attendance thus for has street will be continued. The attendance thus far has been quite large, and from the praiseworthy object for which the Fair has been instituted—that of purchasing an organ for the church—there is little doubt that a large amount will be realized. The Rev. Archdeau Marron is the talented and respected paster of this FIRE IN CLUY STREET.-About two o'clock yesterday

norning a fire was discovered on the fourth floor o building No. 97 Cliff street, in premises occupied by William Chardless & Son, silver platers. The flames spread to the 6th floor, occupied by the Vulcanite Jewsley Company, and also burned through to the third story, occupied by Janes, Smith & Co., jewellers, at which place the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The two upper floors and roof were entirely destroyed. Chandless & Son's loss will be about \$1,000; said to be financed. King & Kelton, machinists, occupied the front part of the fourth floor, damage about \$1,200; insured. The less of the Vulcanite Jewelry Company is about \$3,000 said to be insured. Janes, Smith & Co.'s loss will be about \$500; insured for \$2,000, in St. Nicholas, Astor and Grocers' Insurance companies. No 95 is occupied by H. Fenn & Co., manufacturers of fsucets, and by S. Kurtz, machinist; their stocks are somewhat damaged by water. No, 90 is occupied by Henry A. Burr, manufacturer of hat bodies, and sinc the first floor of No. 97; stock damaged by water about \$3,000 fully insured. Wood & Hugnes, jewellers, also occupy the third floor of No. 99; their stock and machinery is damaged by water about \$500; said to be insured. The buildings are owned by Henry A. Burr, they are damaged about \$3,000, fully insured in the Lorillard, Peter & oper and other companies. The fire, it is supposed, was chased in some way by the forge, around which is appease to have commenced. building No. 97 Cliff street, in premises occupied by

New York .- An influential committee of the citizens of New York, appointed at a meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st uit., appeal to our

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE

Reported Departure of Hardee's Corps for Virginia.

Disappearance of the Rebel Forces from Fort Pillow,

ation of the rebel lines. A robel lieutenant and fifty-two non-con

They report that Hardee's corps is ordered away from Dalton, and that several trains had left before they came going to Virginia.

A fire broke out in the brick block adjoin

tary prison here this afternoon, and three buildings, jointly eccupied by the Quartermaster's and Provest Marshal's Departments and Bankary Commission, were destroyed before the progress of the fire was stopped.

saved with much difficulty. No prisoners escaped.

the buildings is twenty thousand dellars.

Major General Newton goes to Cleveland to morrow, corps, formerly General Sheridan's,

Emancipation Meeting in Knoxville.

KNONVILLE, Tenn, April 16, 1864.

A large mass meeting was held to day in front of the Brownlow, favoring emancipation, recommending a con-vention to effect it, and requesting Governor Johnson to call the same at the earliest possible period, and enders-ing the edministration and the war policy of President Lincoln, were unanimously carried. Governor Jehnson made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the copperheads of the late convention.

Capture of the Guerilla Chief Reynolds. KNOXVILLE. April 16, 1864.

surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavairy, and ten of them killed, and Reynolds, with fifteen others,

No Rebels in the Vicinity of Fort Pillow. Camo, April 16, 1864. The steamer Giendale, from Momph's, arrived on the

morning of the 15th. She passed Fort Pillow. There was no appearance of the enemy at Fort Pillow and the river is all clear. Nothing remains of the fort

The Glendale brought up 960 bales of cotton for Cincin

A number of steamers are leaving here for the south. The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, their rear guard in the afternoon, after destroy-

ing all the ammunition and everything else destructib The steamer Mina was fired into on Tuesday night, near Port Pillow, by lifty rebeis in Union uniform, supposed to

have been the rear guard of the enemy, who are with-It is believed that Forrest bes not yet removed his headquarters from Jackson, Tenn.

The Memphis cotton market is inactive and uns Good middling, 64c. a 65c.; middling fair, 67c.

There is not much said, but there is a general gritting ficers have been heard to say that unless the governmen shoot every man of Porrest's command they meet, and take no prisoners. The soldiers threaten to shoot For-

On the 11th just, four hundred Texan cavalry at-tempted to surprise a camp of two hundred and forty repulsed, with the loss of twelve killed and a large num-Late advices from Duvall's Bluff report the country i

fested with guerillas, who are constantly robbing the Mr. Nixon, State representative from Franklin county has been murdered, and the representative from Arkanson

It is ascertained that the schooner Potter, which sailed took as cargo, after clearing from the Custom House, three thousand kegs of blasting powder. It is believed mining purposes. The authorities having prohibited such shipments, the mines of Sonora must be closed, unless

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1864 them before Congress adjourns.

A letter dated April I, from La Faz, on the Colorado river, says that the Indians are killing people, stealing stock and preventing migers from working in the Walker district. Unless energetic measures are taken but little work can be done this seance.

General Wright is urged to send down one hundred soldiers. Most of the Indians along the Colorado are peaceably disposed, and will remain so if the disturbance further East are quieted speedily. It is of the greatest importance to have Ira-ta-ba speedily brought back from the Atlantic States, as he exercises great influence over all the Indians in this part of the country.

A brief paragraph in our marine columns last week recorded the wreck of Spalding & Rogers' brig Hannah, sear Barnogat, with twenty-eight artists, twenty horses, the portable amphitheatre, and the properties and ward the portable amphitheatre, and the projecties and wardrobe of the Ocean Circus, on its return from a two years'
cruise in South America and the West Indies. No lives
and only two of the least valuable horses were lost; but
the brig, amphitheatre and eastmes were a total wrock,
with most of the private wardrobe of the Artists and
numerous curiosities carefully garnered as mementees of
the long tour. These travelled performers have
just reached the city, and are exciting a
sensation among their professional brothren. They
have voyaged over sixteen thousand miles, without the
allghtest dieaster (excepting the loss of two of their
number by vellow fever in Santiago de Cuba), and
have been received with unexampled twor by royakly
nobility and democracy in the various capitals in their
route, resping a pecuniary harvest unprecedented in
circus annals. left solid memorials of their sequent in
Rio Janiero, Buence Ayres, Montevideo, Bania, Pernambuco, Porto Rico and Cuba in the shape of over
twenty thousand deliars in charitable benefits and donations, and were on their way home to visit their friends
and relatives, while rentting for another similar cruise to
Constantinople and the ports of the Mediterranean.
Messra, Spalding & Rogers are now negotiating for the
construction of a new bark, portable amphitheatre and
wardrobe for the Ceean Circus, so that the contemplated visit to the Heliespoot is still in a fair way of
being realized; and it is rumored that they have made
arrangements to introduce the company in this sity, in
the iron Hippotheatron, while the preparations for the
ocean trip are in progress.

Besides the artists taken from the United States two
years ugo (naturally selected for so long and important an
expedition for their superior professional and private

regiment ball, in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased New York seldiers, will take place at the Academy of Mucic on the evening of the 25th inst. The committee have made simple and spicoidid arrangements to render it one of the most juyous of feative occasions. It will be brillionally attended.